

Safety Plan Categories and Definitions

Separation:

Recreational Activities: Any activities a child or parent participates in during times of separation to control for safety. This could include having a mentor take a child or parent out of the home for periods of time.

Daycare: The paid care of a child by a person other than the child's legal guardians or custodians to create separation between the children and their caregivers and control for safety. This includes both payment to established centers and informal supports.

Respite: Respite services include services such as temporary care for children to relieve a primary caregiver who may be experiencing severe distress or who may be in a state of crisis. This may be used in circumstances where the accumulation of caregiving responsibilities results in threats to safety.

Concrete Resources

Food/Clothing Services: Services to connect a family with food and/or clothing that are necessary to control for safety.

Housing Assistance: Emergency assistance to help families access safe housing when it is necessary to control for safety. This includes providing rent or a stay in a hotel.

Transportation: This may include bus passes, gas vouchers, taxis, professional drivers, and providing rides to family members to access services identified on a protective plan or safety plan.

Household Support: Assistance from the agency in obtaining services or household items needed to maintain safety. This includes but is not limited to utility assistance and household items including car seats, safety gates, door alarms, and safety monitors, etc. as well as repairs to the home so that it is safe.

Social Connection and Emotional Support

Social Supports: Supportive resources by family, friends, neighbors, coworkers, or others used to control for safety threats. Social connection and emotional support is an appropriate safety response for a parent whose isolation and unmet emotional needs result in threats to child safety. This is only an appropriate safety response if the planned connection and support has an immediate impact on the parent's behavior toward the child.

Supervision and Monitoring

Supervision/Observation: Supervision and observation may involve informal or formal providers whose primary focus is to oversee interactions between parents/caregivers and children and

intervene if safety threats arise. Informal providers, such as friends, neighbors or relatives, may be especially effective for providing supervision during critical times of day when safety threats may become active and result in harm to the child. For example, this could include observing/supervising a parent at bed time if this has been identified as a critical time for the family. Formal providers may include, but are not limited to: in-home safety teams, agency paraprofessionals, other contracted workers, and CPS workers. Payment for supervision and observation can be made to both formal and informal supports.

Parenting and Home Management

Basic Home Management: Controlling for safety by assisting with budgeting, household schedules, and daily tasks or any other activities needed to maintain a household.

Unique Child Condition Service: Services used to address safety issues specific to one child in the family that may be related to a special need or circumstance.

Basic Parenting Assistance: Basic parenting involves compensating for the parent's inability to perform basic parenting and other life skills that affect child safety. It could include functions such as like feeding, bathing, and supervision. The provider is responsible for seeing that these functions are performed.

Medical Services

In-Home Health Care: Providers that assist the family in the health care of family members to control for safety issues. This includes both providing health care, modeling for the family how to provide care for the child, and provision of medical equipment and supplies. If services are eligible for Medicaid funding, Medicaid should be billed first.

Crisis Management

Crisis Services: Crisis stabilization or inpatient diversion services specifically focused on safety intervention. This could be related to AODA, emergency medical care, emergency mental health care or other family stressors. If services are eligible for Medicaid funding, Medicaid should be billed first.